

LABEL, IN PART: (Carton) "Slenda-Bath Reducing Plan Contents Active Ingredients: Herbs—Wood Guaiac, Water Pepper, Arbor Vitae, Sassafras Bark of the root; Wetting Agents—Sodium Laryl Sulphonate, Sodium Alkyl Sulphonate, Oil of Sassafras, Certified Coloring; Inert Ingredients—Water Softening Compounds."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements in the labeling of the article which represented and suggested that the article would be effective in bringing about a reduction in body weight were false and misleading, since the article would not be effective for such purpose.

DISPOSITION: July 29, 1948. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

2491. Misbranding of Mentos. U. S. v. 40 Cases * * *. (F. D. C. No. 24742. Sample No. 10498-K.)

LIBEL FILED: April 29, 1948, Southern District of New York.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about January 14, 1948, by Mentos Products, from Philadelphia, Pa.

PRODUCT: 40 cases, each containing 12 ½-pint bottles, of *Mentos* at New York, N. Y. Examination showed that the product consisted essentially of sulfur, ammonia, borates, carbonates, and water.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements in a circular entitled "Mentos Medicine," which was attached to each bottle of the article, were false and misleading, since they represented and suggested that the article was effective in the treatment of scalp and skin diseases, severe cases of dandruff, eczema, psoriasis, ringworm, excess falling hair, and dry hair, and that the article would relieve inflammation of the glands and acne, whereas it would not be effective for such purposes.

DISPOSITION: May 26, 1948. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

2492. Misbranding of Hairmore. U. S. v. 45 Bottles, etc. (F. D. C. No. 24723. Sample Nos. 4663-K, 4671-K.)

LIBEL FILED: April 16, 1948, District of Massachusetts.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about November 6 and December 12, 1947, and March 15, 1948, by Gilmore-Burke, Inc., from Seattle, Wash.

PRODUCT: 45 2-ounce bottles and 44 4-ounce bottles of *Hairmore* at Boston, Mass., together with a number of circulars entitled "Good looking hair is a Real Asset" and a number of newspaper reprints entitled "Are You Bald? Priest Finds Hair Restorer." Examination disclosed that the product was a two-layer liquid, the upper layer consisting essentially of a saponifiable oil, and the lower layer consisting essentially of glycerin, boric acid, resorcinol, and tincture of nux vomica.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements in the labeling of the article were false and misleading, since they represented and suggested that the article was effective in promoting the growth of hair and overcoming scalp disorders, whereas the article was not effective for such purposes.

DISPOSITION: August 31, 1948. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

2493. Misbranding of Spectro-Chrome. U. S. v. 1 Device * * *. (F. D. C. No. 16829. Sample No. 4174-H.)

LIBEL FILED: July 19, 1945, Eastern District of Michigan.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about June 29, 1945 by the Dinshah Spectro-Chrome Institute, from Newfield, N. J.

PRODUCT: 1 *Spectro-Chrome* device at Detroit, Mich. The construction and appearance of the device was essentially the same as that of the device involved in notices of judgment on drugs and devices, No. 2098.

The device was accompanied by the following pieces of printed and graphic matter: "Spectro-Chrome Home Guide," "Favorscope for 1945," "Rational Food of Man," "Key to Radiant Health," "Request for Enrollment as Benefit Student," "Auxiliary Benefit Notice—Make Your Own Independent Income as Our Introducer," "Spectro-Chrome General Advice Chart for the Service of Mankind—Free Guidance Request," "Certificate of Benefit Studentship," "Spectro-Chrome—December 1941—Scarlet," and "Spectro-Chrome—March 1945—Yellow."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the labeling of the device bore false and misleading curative and therapeutic claims in substantially the same respect as the device involved in notices of judgment on drugs and devices, No. 2098.

DISPOSITION: September 25, 1945. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. The device was ordered delivered to the Food and Drug Administration, to be used for experimental purposes and in a pending criminal action against the shipper.

2494. Misbranding of Roll-A-Ray. U. S. v. 53 Devices * * *. (F. D. C. No. 24587. Sample No. 20834-K.)

LIBEL FILED: On or about April 13, 1948, Western District of Missouri.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about October 10, 1947, by the O. A. Sutton Corp., from Wichita, Kans.

PRODUCT: 53 *Roll-A-Ray* devices at Kansas City, Mo. Examination showed that the device, resembling an electric iron in shape and size, consisted of a brown plastic molded case with handle attached. The case enclosed a light bulb and two rubber rollers placed at either end of the bottom part of the case. The rollers contacted the body for massaging purposes, and the light bulb furnished heat. A plastic grid was fitted over the bulb to protect the body from contact with the lamp.

LABEL, IN PART: "Roll-A-Ray Heat Massage With Infra Red."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the following label statements were false and misleading, since heat and massage are not adequate treatments for such purposes: "For Home Reducing and an Aid in the Relief of Discomforts Arising from Rheumatism, Lumbago, Muscular Aches, Physical Pains * * * for Health and Beauty * * * to remove fatty tissues. Many varied ailments respond to application of heat and massage * * * for loosening muscles and assisting in driving fatty tissues away."

DISPOSITION: September 28, 1948. Default decree of destruction.

2495. Misbranding of Beauty Roll. U. S. v. 24 Devices * * *. (F. D. C. No. 24704. Sample No. 2028-K.)

LIBEL FILED: April 1, 1948, District of Columbia.

PRODUCT: 24 *Beauty Roll* devices which were held for sale in interstate commerce in the District of Columbia by Vita Food Stores, together with a number of display placards and leaflets entitled "Reduce with the Beauty Roll * * * Dandd, Inc., New York."

Examination showed that the device consisted of three rubber-like balls mounted so as to rotate on an axis between two wooden handles.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements, and designs consisting of pictures of the device and of a slender woman using the device, appearing on the label, were false and misleading. These statements and designs represented and suggested that the device when used as directed was effective to reduce excess body weight, whereas the device was not effective for such purpose.

DISPOSITION: August 4, 1948. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

DRUGS FOR VETERINARY USE

2496. Misbranding of Guaialyptol and Guiasol. U. S. v. 22 Bottles of Guaialyptol, etc. (F. D. C. No. 24127. Sample Nos. 25039-K to 25042-K, incl.)

LIBEL FILED: November 29, 1947, District of Minnesota.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about October 29 and November 7, 1947, by Fort Dodge Laboratories, Inc., from Fort Dodge, Iowa. The circulars were shipped on or about October 19, 1947.

PRODUCT: 22 1-gallon bottles of *Guaialyptol* and 6 1-gallon bottles of *Guiasol* and 60 circulars entitled "in swine 'flu' * * * Guaialyptol * * * Guiasol" at Minneapolis, Minn. Examination showed that the *Guaialyptol* consisted essentially of guaiacol liquid, eucalyptus oil, camphor oil, cresol, and saponaceous oils. The *Guiasol* consisted essentially of potassium guaiacol sulfonate, potassium arsenite, and ammonium chloride 8%, in an aromatic glycerinated base.